

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1946

N.C.A. on Wisconsin and Ozark Canners Programs

President Fred A. Stare and Howard R. Smith of the Washington Research Laboratory will represent the National Canners Association at the 42nd Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Canners Association next Monday and Tuesday, November 11-12, at Milwaukee. The N.C.A. also will be represented at another State canner association meeting next week when Norris H. Sanborn of the Washington Research Laboratory journeys to Springfield, Mo., for the annual fall meeting of the Ozark Canners Association, Friday, November 15.

President Stare, in his address to the Wisconsin Canners Association, will outline the canning industry's role in preventing inflation, while Mr. Smith will describe the industry's preparation for the proposed corn standards hearing. Mr. Sanborn will address the Ozark Canners Association on the subject of canning plant sanitation and waste disposal.

Members of the Board, Administrative Council, and State Associations who plan to attend the meetings announced for November 18-20 in Washington, and who have not previously requested hotel rooms, are urged to wire Association headquarters immediately for such reservations. As previously indicated, room assignments, in most cases, will have to be for double occupancy.

USDA, in its annual outlook report for fresh and processed fruits, said that the demand for canned fruits is expected to continue strong throughout the fall and winter and that prices for most processed fruits probably will remain above last year's levels. (See story on page 381.)

BAE reports that the index of prices received by farmers during the month ended October 15 increased 12.3 percent or 30 points, making an increase of 273 percent of the 1909-14 average. The parity index also advanced 7 points or to 207 percent of the 1910-14 average.

Board of Directors Meeting

Readjustments of the canning industry to peacetime production and to normal marketing conditions will be the chief considerations of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association, at its meeting November 19 and 20, at Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C. Future Association activities accordingly will be under discussion during the session, which the Directors, members of the Administrative Council and representatives of State and regional canning associations will attend.

Preliminary to the sessions of the Board the Raw Products Committee will meet in Chicago on November 17 and the Foreign Trade Committee in Washington on the same date. A committee named to consult with USDA officials on the inspection, grading and labeling program will meet in Washington on November 18, and on the same date the Administrative Council will hold a meeting in Washington.

For the tentative program, which has been drafted, subject to changes, additions, and rearrangement as to sequence see *Tentative Board of Directors Program*, page 380.

Seek Reductions in Foreign Sugar Allocations

Reductions in the allocations of sugar to foreign countries in 1947 to increase the supply available to the United States is the subject of a continuing series of meetings being held in Washington by trade representatives of virtually all industrial sugar users. The group is unanimous in the opinion that allocations to foreign countries should be curtailed and is preparing a petition on the subject for submission to the Secretary of Agriculture and possibly other top government officials before foreign allocations for the first quarter of 1947 are made (See *Foreign Sugar Allocations*, page 380)

Campbell and Payne Address Michigan Canners Association

An informed Congress is America's surest guarantee of sound government, N.C.A. Secretary Carlos E. Campbell told members of the Michigan Canners Association at their annual fall meeting at Grand Rapids, November 8. Mr. Campbell said it is the duty of every citizen to keep his representatives in Congress informed as to the needs and the wishes of his constituents.

"This Nation has just elected a new Congress. Many of its members will be serving for the first time. They will look to you for advice and for guidance. You should be ready to aid them, both as constituents and as canners," Mr. Campbell declared.

Pointing out that the National Canners Association does not maintain a lobby or employ paid lobbyists and that N.C.A. legislative activities are left entirely to its members and to member-committees, Mr. Campbell urged the Michigan canners to continue to take an active part in the canning industry groups as a means of expressing their views and solving their legislative problems.

The N.C.A. official said industry can do much toward attaining better laws and better government by supplying both the legislative and administrative branches of the government with professional advice when problems affecting industry arise. He said the canning industry and the National Canners Association had cooperated particularly in such problems for many years, and was a good example of industry-government cooperation.

"When government officials want information on canning problems, we supply them with it. When we have problems that require government assistance, we ask officials of the government to step in and help. Through this type of cooperation we find that we can best use the industry's professional knowledge in finding intelligent solutions to many of our problems," Mr. Campbell stated.

Happer Payne, Director of the N.C.A. Labeling Division, in addressing the Michigan Canners Association said, "Housewives every day are becoming more and more 'label conscious' and are expecting whatever products they buy to be labeled in such a manner as to assure them the selection they desire without leaving their choice largely up to chance. It is true," Mr. Payne added, "that many people still buy by habit, by brand, by price, or just haphazardly, but an ever-growing number are paying more attention to the description on the label and are letting the label make the decision for them before they purchase the product."

"Canned food labels particularly reflect this increasing 'label consciousness' for canners as a group have always strived not only to pack products that have complete consumer acceptance but likewise have tried to develop labels for their canned and glass-packed foods that will meet the needs of the consumer," Mr. Payne declared. "And the canning industry is being held up in educational circles as the industry which has done more than any other to develop its labels in the consumer interest."

Citing the merits of the National Canners Association's descriptive labeling program, Mr. Payne empha-

sized this type of labeling is a good example of how the qualities or characteristics of a product might be explained on its label in simple English words in terms that the average consumer will readily understand. "No method of communication is so intelligible as the use of commonly-understood words—words which plainly describe what the can contains," he added.

Tentative Board of Directors Program

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Morning Session

Report of Finance Committee—

MARC C. HUTCHINSON

Report of Meeting with USDA officials on inspection, grading and labeling—

E. B. COSGROVE

Report of Committee on Revision of By-Laws—

H. E. MACCONAUGHEY

Luncheon—Speaker to be announced

Afternoon Session

Report of Executive Committee on Board Apportionment—

W. F. DIETRICH

Future Governmental Trends—

SPEAKER TO BE ANNOUNCED

Report of Building Committee—

G. SHERWIN HAXTON

Report of Foreign Trade Committee—

STANLEY POWELL

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Morning Session

Report of 1947 Convention Committee—

W. A. FREE

Future Association Activities—

CARLOS CAMPBELL

Luncheon—Speaker to be announced

Afternoon Session

Sugar Situation—

SPEAKER TO BE ANNOUNCED

Container Situation—

SPEAKER TO BE ANNOUNCED

Newfoundland Blueberries

Newfoundland's blueberry production in 1946 is expected to amount to about 1,800,000 pounds, or almost 35 percent above the 1945 output, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week.

The increase in production of blueberries in Newfoundland in 1946 is attributed in part to the fact that more pickers will be available this year. In 1938, more than 6,000,000 pounds of blueberries were exported, inasmuch as many families were glad to supplement their income by picking the berries.

In the years 1939 to 1945, due to World War II, most of the men were either in the service or employed on the military and naval bases in Newfoundland, and their income was sufficient to adequately provide for their families. This wartime prosperity is practically over, and the men, as well as the women and children, will probably return to the practice of augmenting the family income through concerted effort during the blueberry-picking season.

Bahamian Tomato Growing

Tomato growing has proved to be the most profitable farming activity of the Bahamas, British West Indies, as it has been fostered by governmental assistance, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week.

About 350 small farmers have been formed into an association and are furnished seed, fertilizer, and crates for shipping the matured fruit. These advances are made against the harvest when the cost of assistance given is deducted from the earnings.

From a financial point of view, the 1945-46 tomato crop was possibly the best season experienced in the colony. Thirty-three shipments were made from October 30, 1945, to February 21, 1946, numbering 113,118 lugs and amounting to \$269,624 (\$278,496). About 70 percent was marketed in Canada and 30 percent in the United States.

FOREIGN SUGAR ALLOCATIONS

(Concluded from preceding page)

late this month. The National Canners Association has had staff member attendance at the meetings and will continue to maintain industry representation at the next meeting which is scheduled for November 13 in Washington. The questions of rationing and price control will not be discussed by the group at that time.

STRONG DEMAND FOR PROCESSED FRUITS TO CONTINUE THROUGHOUT FALL AND WINTER AT PRICES ABOVE 1945

USDA Report Says Record Fruit Crop and Pack Will Find Ready Consumer Market

Demand for fresh and processed fruit is expected to continue strong this fall and winter, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Prices for most processed fruits and a few fresh fruits probably will remain above comparable prices a year earlier, but prices for most fresh fruits are expected to continue below last year's levels mainly because of increased production. Even so, prices generally will be well above prewar levels, NSDA said.

Production of deciduous and citrus fruit is at new record-high levels this season, and, as a result, total supplies of fruit for domestic consumption also are at new record-highs. The 1946-47 citrus crop is estimated to be about one-eighth larger than the previous record set in 1945-46. Per capita supplies of citrus for the coming season are expected to be the largest of record.

Prices for citrus fruit are expected to average well above prewar levels but not quite as high as a year earlier. As soon as the market becomes well supplied with oranges from the record-large early and midseason crop, prices are expected to be somewhat lower than those prevailing at mid-October. According to USDA, prices for new-crop grapefruit already have moved downward from beginning prices and may decline further as shipments increase in volume.

The commercial apple crop is about average but much larger than the record-small 1945 crop. The increase over 1945 production is particularly marked in the Eastern and Central States and in the fall and winter varieties. The number of cars of apples shipped so far this season has far exceeded comparable shipments last fall, and prices have been considerably lower than in corresponding weeks of 1945. Cold-storage holdings of apples on October 1 were somewhat above average and double those of the same date last year, the USDA revealed.

The 1946 pear crop has topped, by a small margin, the record set last year. Carlot shipments through early October have been smaller than those for the same period last year. Cold-storage holdings on October 1 of this year were at a record high. Season average prices received by growers

for 1946-crop pears are not expected to average quite as high as those for the 1945 crop, the report stated.

Demand for grapes for all uses has been unusually strong. As a result, grape prices this fall probably will continue substantially above prices a year earlier, when ceilings were in force. Because of the stronger market for grapes for fresh and processing uses, a somewhat smaller tonnage of fresh grapes will be converted to raisins than last year.

The active marketing season is over for the record-large plum crop produced this year. Prices at auction and on the terminal wholesale markets were moderately lower than a year earlier during the weeks when shipments were at their peak. California production of dried prunes this year was slightly below average and about 10 per cent smaller than last year. Production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho was moderately above average and slightly larger than the 1945 crop. In view of the strong demand for this year's reduced pack of dried prunes, USDA said, it seems probable that prices which growers receive for this year's crop of all prunes will average somewhat higher than prices a year earlier.

The cranberry crop is the second largest of record, but prices thus far this season have run considerably higher than prices last year, when ceilings were in effect.

The 1946-47 total commercial packs of dried fruits and of frozen fruits are expected to approximate the packs of the previous season. The commercial packs and total supplies of canned fruits and canned fruit juices will set new high records. Before the marketing season ends for these new packs, some consumer resistance may develop toward the current high retail prices, particularly in the case of canned fruit juices, USDA warned.

Canned Pea Standard Hearing

A hearing on petitions to amend the definition and standard of identity for canned peas under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was held by the Federal Security Agency at Washington on November 6 and 7.

The petitions were filed on behalf of sponsors of two separate processes for preserving the green color of canned peas by the use of alkalinizing

agents. Such a process is recognized in the existing standard of identity, and the two proposed methods differ from the recognized one in respect either to identity of alkalinizing agents used or mode of use in canning.

Witnesses for the petitions testified as to the technical principles involved, method of application, results obtained, trade acceptance of the product, and absence of harmful results. No testimony was introduced in opposition to the proposed amendment.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the presiding officer fixed a period of 80 days, or until December 7, 1946, for the filing of written briefs, arguments, or proposed findings of fact, and a period of two weeks for suggested corrections of the transcript.

Glass Container Shipments

Shipments of glass containers in September, reflecting a reduction in the number of working days, declined 8 percent from the record postwar high reached in August, according to figures released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. September shipments amounted to 9,778,000 gross, a decline of 873,000 gross from the total reported for August. Shipments were substantially larger, however, than those for September, 1945, and were over 400,000 gross higher than average shipments during the 12-month period ending August 31, 1946.

Production of glass containers during September also decreased; 9,814,000 gross were produced, compared with 10,659,000 gross in August. The decrease also amounted to 8 percent, the Census Bureau said.

Freight Car Output Falls

Production of freight cars dropped to 4,687 in September or to 15 percent less than the 5,532 produced in August, the Civilian Production Administration has reported. The decrease was concentrated entirely in the production of cars for domestic railroads, which dropped from 5,141 to 4,016, while production for foreign railroads increased from 391 in August to 671 in September.

The backlog of unfilled orders continued to increase to 108,000 on October 1 from 100,000 on September 1. The entire gain came from the domestic railroads whose back orders rose from 57,000 to 66,000 while foreign orders were reduced approximately 1,000 cars to 42,000 cars, the report stated.

FURTHER WIDESPREAD EXPANSION OF QUICK FREEZING INDUSTRY IS NOT CONSIDERED POSSIBLE FOR SOME TIME

Lack of Proper Transportation and Storage Facilities Retarding Industry's Growth

The spectacular rate of climb in the use of the quick-freezing method of preserving fruits and vegetables during the war years has brought widespread overstatement as to probable developments in the field from now on, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Preparations for further large expansion in this field are largely directed toward the long-term possibilities. At all levels of the industry, except in the supply of raw materials, there are factors that will tend to permit no more than minor gains in production in 1947. These limiting factors stem mainly from the need for new processing machinery and transportation equipment, as well as for adequate storage facilities, for both distributors and for homes, the USDA maintains.

Because of the need for constant low-temperature refrigeration up to the time of the product's use by the consumer, shortage of refrigeration equipment at any one point can block expansion in the production or use of frozen foods. The real danger here is that lack of equipment may upset the balance between the processing and distribution facilities, and the ability of the consumer to care for frozen foods in the home. Any such unbalance could have severe repercussions on the industry. Failure of some earlier attempts to market frozen meats, for example, has been attributed largely to lack of facilities for their proper handling all the way down the line. The many bizarre types of retailer's display cabinets, the apparent failure of some equipment manufacturers to evaluate realistically the needs of urban and farm consumers, and the wide variety of processing equipment and techniques still in use, reflect the difficulty encountered by equipment manufacturers in keeping pace with the needs of the industry.

The existence of many millions of outmoded electrical refrigerators with inadequate frozen food storage space presents one of the most important equipment handicaps to expanding use of frozen foods in the home. Many of the postwar models now going into homes also are lacking in frozen storage space. Similar problems are now arising in connection with home freezers, since manufacturers are still in

the planning stage for their operations in this field. The frozen food industry might be helped if manufacturers could be induced to concentrate on a large volume of a small and inexpensive type of home freezers, rather than to go on producing a variety of expensive models in small volume.

Approximately 1,400 of the 135,000 refrigerator cars now in service are believed to be equipped to provide adequate protection for frozen foods during rail transportation. For the average standard refrigerator car to provide even the minimum protection needed, the car must be equipped with fans, the car must be precooled prior to loading, and there can be no delay in transit or unloading. The principal problem in rail transportation of frozen foods is not maintenance of a sufficiently low temperature, but maintaining the required temperature uniformly throughout the car and lading.

Trouble in shipment of frozen foods in ordinary refrigerator cars occurs in that part of the load adjacent to the side walls of the car, where the transfer of heat from the outside raises the temperature. In cars especially designed for transportation of frozen foods, this problem has been overcome by use of extra-thick insulation in the car walls and by the use of false interwalls. These interwalls prevent the lading from coming into contact with the car walls and permit the circulation of cooled air around the sides of the load.

In 1947, rail transportation of frozen fruits and vegetables will benefit by delivery of the 1,000 new cars especially designed for frozen food transportation which are now on order. Possibility of early improvement in the supply of trucks equipped for transportation of frozen foods is contingent upon increased production of both refrigeration equipment and new trucks. In both cases, production has been falling far short of requirements.

Still another problem to be dealt with is the relatively high cost to consumers of frozen foods. This situation offers a challenge to chain stores and supermarkets to introduce the economies they have effected in handling other commodities. At present it is estimated that frozen foods are sold in only 40,000 of the Nation's more than half million retail food outlets. The most logical development in frozen food merchandising appears very much along the same lines as for

other food products. There seems to be little reason for highly specialized frozen food retailing.

In addition to the difficulties already cited, possible low quality products from inexperienced operators and shifts in the levels of consumer buying power could prove problems to the frozen foods industry. Yet it should be remembered that even such easily merchandised products as electric refrigerators, with outstanding advantages over competitive products, required many years for full market exploitation, USDA said.

Run 6th in Series of Ads on Canned Food Nutritive Values

A reprint of the ad "How Proper Preparation is Important to the Nutritive Value of Canned Vegetables" is enclosed in this week's INFORMATION LETTER. The ad, the sixth in a series of advertisements appearing in the home economics magazine, *What's New in Home Economics*, is part of the program to give wider dissemination of the results of the research work conducted by the National Canners Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute.

The advertisement is designed for use by teachers and students of home economics and others in stressing the nutritive values of canned foods. It is published in the magazine on a perforated and punched page, thus making its removal easy and thereby enabling teachers to keep the complete series of ads in their notebooks for classroom and reference purposes.

A series of 10 advertisements has been contracted for, the first six of which appeared in the April, May, June, September, October and November issues of *What's New in Home Economics*. The remaining four ads will be published this fall and winter.

The ads, written in non-technical language, are prepared by Marjorie Black of the Association's Home Economics Division in cooperation with Dr. E. J. Cameron of the N.C.A. Laboratory, Dr. L. E. Clifcorn of the Continental Can Company, and Dr. R. W. Pilcher of the American Can Company.

If additional copies of "How Proper Preparation is Important to the Nutritive Value of Canned Vegetables" or any of the other ads in the series are desired, they may be obtained from the Home Economics Division, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Forthcoming Meetings

- November 11-12—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
- November 15—Ozark Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.
- November 19—Association of Pacific Fisheries, 33rd Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
- November 20-21—National Cannery Association and the Indiana Cannery Association, Tomato Blight Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
- November 21-22—Indiana Cannery Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
- November 21-22—Pennsylvania Cannery Association, 32nd Annual Meeting, The Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.
- December 2-3—Illinois Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- December 2-14—National Cannery Association Special Training Course in Plant Sanitation, 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.
- December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.
- December 4-6—Georgia Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel De Soto, Savannah, Ga.
- December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
- December 9—Maine Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Eastland Hotel, Portland, Me.
- December 10-11—Ohio Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.
- December 11—Minnesota Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
- December 12-13—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., 61st Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.
- January 8-10, 1947—Northwest Cannery Association, Annual Convention, The Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
- January 12-17, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.
- January 19-24, 1947—National Cannery Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.
- January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.
- January 20-23, 1947—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Cannery Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 7-8, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

February 10-11, 1947—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

February 18-20, 1947—Michigan State College, Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, East Lansing, Mich.

March 7, 1947—Cannery League of California, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 16-22, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

1946-47 Canned Fruit Pack to Set Record, USDA Says

The domestic commercial pack of canned fruit in 1946-47 is expected to set a new record of about 2.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of 66 million cases (basis 24 2½'s) the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. This prospective pack is considerably above both the 1.9 billion pounds of the 1945-46 season and the 1935-39 average of 1.7 billion pounds. Apples, applesauce, and apricots are indicated at more than double their respective packs in 1945-46, USDA said.

Significant increases this season over last also are estimated for the packs of sour cherries, grapefruit segments, cranberries, fruit cocktail, peaches, and plums and prunes. More canned pineapple also is anticipated for this season.

The combined exports to foreign countries and shipments to Territories of canned fruits for 1946-47 are expected to be more than double the 131 million pounds shipped in the previous season, but still below prewar. The armed forces, however, will require only about one-half the quantity they used in 1945-46. Apparent civilian disappearance for this pack season may be at a level of about 19 pounds per capita, which, if realized, would approximate the record consumption of the 1941-42 pack seasons, USDA pointed out.

Canned Fruit Juice Pack

The 1946-47 commercial pack of canned fruit juices is expected to be somewhat larger than the 2.1 billion pounds (the equivalent of about 50 million cases, 24 No. 2½ cans) packed in 1945-46, according to a report issued this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Citrus and deciduous fruit juices are both likely to show some increase over the preceding year. This prospective pack, together with large carry-over stocks and possibly larger shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii, would result in record-large supplies for the 1946-47 season, the Department said.

A price decline in canned fruit juices may occur when retail outlets become well supplied from the new pack, USDA stated.

The civilian disappearance of fruit juices for the 1946-47 season should be moderately larger than the approximate 14 pounds per capita consumed in the previous pack year, the report revealed.

Record Frozen Fruit Pack

The 1946 commercial pack of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices should approach the record-large 1945 pack of 452 million pounds, or a volume three times larger than the 1937-41 average pack, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said this week.

Civilian disappearance of the commercial frozen pack may approximate the 2½ pounds per capita that were consumed in 1945. The lack of adequate sugar for reprocessing a portion of the frozen pack into related products has contributed to the record-large stocks in cold-storage warehouses. The shortage of sugar will continue to be a factor restraining movement of stocks in 1947.

Frozen fruit stocks on October 1 were 499 million pounds, compared with 360 million pounds a year earlier and a 1941-45 average of 264 million pounds.

Grapefruit Juice Standards

A revision of the United States Standards for grades of canned grapefruit juice has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, effective November 1. Copies of the new standards may be obtained from the Standardization and Inspection Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Citrus Juices for Canada

The Canadian Minister of National Revenue has authorized the acceptance of "export selling prices" as the basis of valuation for duty purposes of canned blended orange and grapefruit juices. Pure orange juice, on which the Canadian duty is higher, is not included in this order, the announcement stated.

The order means that American canners can quote to Canadian buyers a price lower than the prevailing price in the domestic market for the same product. Normally, the Canadian import duty is based on the "fair-market-value" price of the product as sold for home consumption.

The order indicates a temporary suspension of the normal application of the duty, due to a shortage of canned citrus juices in the Canadian market, and permits American exporters to sell canned blended citrus juices under existing Canadian price ceilings.

Indiana Convention Special

Secretary A. F. Dreyer of the Indiana Canners Association has announced that plans have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad for either a special train or special coaches to carry Indiana canners to Atlantic City for the National Canners Association Convention. The special will leave Indianapolis on Saturday, January 18, and will arrive in Atlantic City about 8:30 a. m., January 19, providing straight service from Indianapolis to Atlantic City.

Further information will be issued by Mr. Dreyer at a later date with regard to making applications for reservations.

Lambeau Heads Larsen Co.

R. E. Lambeau has been elected president of the Larsen Company of Green Bay, Wis. He succeeds the late Milton W. Larsen who died on October 8.

At the same time the Larsen Company board of directors elected Mr. Lambeau president, they also chose R. H. Winters as treasurer of the firm.

California Sardine Regulations

The California Fish and Game Commission will meet on November 18 and 19 at Los Angeles to discuss the proposed rules and regulations for the 1947-48 sardine season.

Must Appeal by December 10

An extension until midnight, December 10, has been granted by the Food and Drug Administration for any interested person whose appearance was filed at the hearing to file written exceptions to the proposed standards of identity and quality for canned green and wax beans with the Hearing Clerk, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended October 31 totaled 24,463 tons. Pack of sardines during the week was 294,743 cases. The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1945:

Areas	Season to Oct. 31, 1946	Season to Nov. 3, 1945
	Tons	Tons
Northern district . . .	503	77,780
Central district . . .	22,279	129,087
Southern district . . .	86,246	61,800
Total	109,028	268,757

Can Sizes	Season to Oct. 31, 1946	Season to Nov. 3, 1945
	Cases	Cases
1-lb. oval	241,691	767,213
1-lb. tall	577,090	1,331,691
½-lb. fillet	7,709	—
8 oz. 96's	21,432	24,058
5 oz. 100's	—	—
Miscellaneous	20,947	83,373
Total	1,169,779	2,306,335

Lemon Agreement Hearing

Proposed amendments to the California-Arizona lemon marketing agreement and order will be considered at a public hearing to be held December 3, in Los Angeles, Calif. The Department of Agriculture announced on November 4. Marketing Agreement No. 94 and Order No. 53, which regulate the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona, have been in effect since April 10, 1941.

One of the proposed amendments, the announcement stated, would provide for the limitation of lemon shipments within California and Arizona, in addition to the provision for limitation of interstate shipments now included in the marketing agreement program. Another proposal would provide for the issuance of grade and size regulations.

The Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, has proposed that the meaning of the term "first handler" be clarified, and that, if provisions for grade and size regulations are adopted, handlers be required to submit Federal-State inspection certificates when handling lemons under such grade and size regulations.

Truck Output Declines

Truck production fell back 13 percent in September from the all-time high of 105,500 produced in August to only 92,000, the Civilian Production Administration has announced. The industry forecasts production of 370,000 trucks during the fourth quarter, or an average of 125,000 per month, 20,000 above the high August rate.

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